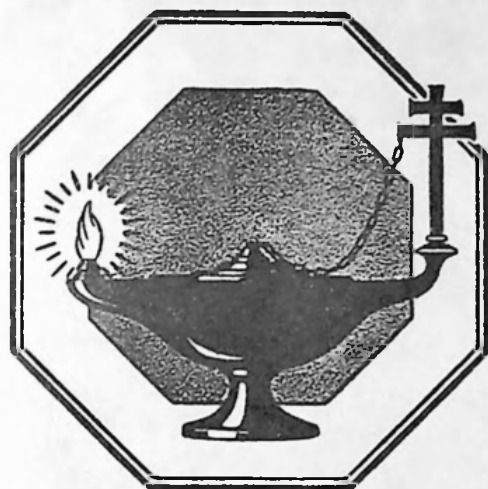


# TOC H JOURNAL



MARCH—MCMXLVI

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
TOC H WAR SERVICES: A BRIEF RECORD, <i>by W. J. Lake Lake</i>	51
WHAT DO READERS WANT?, <i>a Correspondence</i>	59
New Ideas—are there any?, <i>by Harry Clarke</i>	60
WHERE TOC H MEETS	63

PUBLISHED BY TOC H FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS, AT  
FORTY-SEVEN, FRANCIS STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

THREEPENCE



" WELCOME TO A T O C H SERVICES CLUB! "  
*Padre Bob Davies at Tel Aviv.*

# TOC H JOURNAL

VOL. XXIV.

MARCH, 1946

No. 3

## TOC H WAR SERVICES—A BRIEF RECORD

*A whole book could—and will—be written about the work of Toc H War Services on all fronts. Such a book will be enlivened by an immense variety of incidents and experiences for which there is not room in an article in these pages; some have already been recorded here, month by month, as they occurred. Meanwhile the HON. ADMINISTRATOR gives us here a general picture of a great subject, which all members will welcome.*

WITH the cessation of hostilities on all fronts it may be judged that the time has come when the story of Toc H War Services should be written, if only in outline. A more detailed history is already in course of preparation, but of necessity much time must yet elapse before it can be completed; a long job, for our sources of information are scattered over a large part of the globe.

### Pledging our Assets

The advent of war caught Toc H in bad shape. Financially our situation had been tremendously helped but not entirely retrieved by the donations brought in through the Garden Party at Hampton Court, so graciously permitted and attended by Her Majesty the Queen; yet we were still in process of reducing a staff, the cost of which was beyond our means.

In spite of all this, when war came the thoughts of Toc H went back to its birth-place in Flanders. The war of 1914-1918 had given it birth; it was soon feeling an urge, an impulsion to get back where it belonged in some way, in some form. If the Old House meant something to troops in the line in the Salient in 1915, then Toc H must mean something to their soldier sons in 1940.

On September 13, 1940, ten days after Britain's declaration of war on Germany, the Central Executive minutes contain the following report and decision.

"The present position of the overdraft showing a net debit of £4,437—was reported. No firm estimate of either income or expenditure could be

made but it appeared probable that (apart from new sources of income for specific war activities), on the basis of maintaining about 15 men in the field and the Headquarters nucleus, with additional expenditure on circulation of JOURNALS, etc., the net overdraft was likely to be increased by £12-15,000 in the course of a year.

The Executive definitely decided that Toc H must justify itself in war conditions, even if that meant the extinction of its unappropriated assets, and that it was their policy to expend these assets if necessary . . ."

Not long after, there came into being the Council of Voluntary War Work, designed to co-ordinate the work of the eight officially recognised Voluntary Bodies of which Toc H was one.

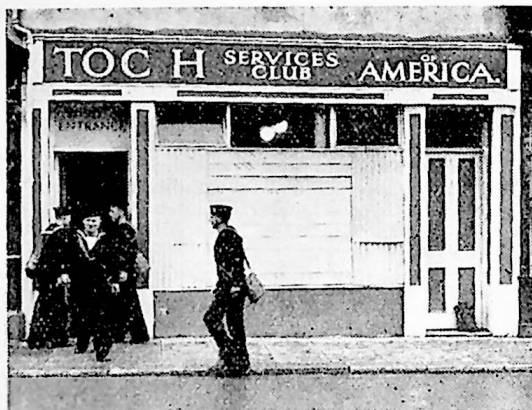
### The War Services Fund

In the beginning monies from the Toc H General Fund were used to finance War Services work, but in 1940 the Toc H War Services Fund was registered under the War Charities Act 1940 with the following definition of purpose:—

"That all monies raised or received by Toc H Incorporated for the purposes of its war-time activities in organising, providing, equipping, administering and staffing for the benefit of H.M. Services and others occupied in war work, Clubs, Hostels, Canteens, Rest Rooms and other forms of hospitality and in affording the benefits and amenities usually afforded by Toc H to be paid into a separate Bank account to be known as "Toc H War Services Fund" Account and that all expenditure in connection with such activities be charged against such Account."

The Central Revenue Committee was formed, under the able and energetic chairmanship of Lord Clarendon, followed by the establishment of provincial revenue committees. All these set to work enthusiastically to

provide, by means of direct approach to wealthy corporations and individuals as well as by a variety of social functions, a steady flow of income. As fast as the money came in it was used or earmarked for early use, and the uses to which it was put were those indicated by the appropriate Service authority. Such indications or requests reached us through the C.V.W.W. in countries where that body functioned. Where it did not, such as in India and S.E.A. Commands, the work we undertook was at the direct request of Navy, Army or Air Force Welfare, more usually Army Welfare.



*Club at Plymouth, given by B.W.R.S. of America.*

In the early part of the war we received generous and most welcome financial aid from the British War Relief Society. Their donations totalled about £50,000. This help was most timely as the bulk of it came while we were still building up our appeal work.

#### The Fund grows

Over periods of six months to February 29, 1940, and nine months to May 31, 1940, our position with regard to War Services Finance was:—

	<i>Expend.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
First 6 months ...	£5,702	£1,878	£3,824
First 9 months ...	£14,382	£11,510	£2,782

The deficits were met by advances from Toc H General Fund. As time went on:—

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Unexpended*</i>
1910 ...	£29,531	£38,796	£9,265
1941 ...	£90,280	£91,337	£1,057
1942 ...	£137,455	£158,770	£21,315

\* *Allocated to future Commitments.*

Our financial position was being built up against the heavier calls to be made upon us.

Now to complete the picture:—

	<i>Expend.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1943 ...	£175,199	£189,110	Unexpended £13,911
1944 ...	£243,688	£220,817	Deficit ... £22,871
1945 ...	£320,969	£348,568	Unexpended £27,599

These figures apply only to activities carried through at home and overseas directly from Headquarters and do not include the cost of establishing and running those Clubs which were initiated and maintained by Toc H Branches and Groups in the U.K. Furthermore, we have been unable as yet to take into consideration certain important income and expenditure obtained and incurred in C.M.F., M.E., India and S.E.A.C., so that the picture is not yet complete.

#### The Nature of the Work

What was the nature of the work undertaken?

It was at first considered that a Toc H Services Club, wherever established, should be modelled in design and function on the Old House at Poperinghe. Something of this kind was attempted in our early Clubs in B.E.F. at Lille and Rouen, but with the over-running of France by the Germans it became clear that this was a different kind of war. The peculiar functions of the Old House and its beloved Innkeeper were conditioned by the static horror of the Ypres Salient, the like of which was not seen in this war. Nevertheless, the homely atmosphere, cheerful surroundings, Chapel, quiet room and friendly warden were features of practically all our Clubs, with cultural and other entertainment added.

Later the realisation became widespread that our duty was to give the service-man what he needed, to the best of our ability, rather than what we thought he ought to have. Where necessary for him, therefore, we took on more canteen work, notably in C.M.F. This brought us into the realm of the mobile canteen. "Mobile," however, did not necessarily mean "canteen" to us, for in S.E.A.C., still doing our best to supply the soldier's wants, we ran mobile "clubs" with no canteen element about them.

At the peak period Toc H was running Clubs and Leave Hostels in this country totalling about 300. Of these 12 were for Services women. Only 36 were controlled by Headquarters, the remainder, including some of the very best, were established and maintained by country branches of Toc H. Half a dozen were opened and run for the benefit of personnel working under the direction of the Ministry of Labour. Then there were clubs established in the Dominions and run by Toc H in the Dominions. These numbered about 100. Finally there were those hostels and clubs of all kinds, static, semi-mobile and mobile which were controlled from Toc H Headquarters through Commissioners posted in each theatre of war. These numbered 120 and a list of them will be found appended hereto.

### Staffing the Clubs

With regard to establishment and maintenance it will be appreciated that the cost starts with the "recce" and proceeds through the stages of adaptation of premises, furnishing and staffing, to those of maintenance and replacement and finally to that of reinstatement. Club wardens and house-keeper matrons have been selected by the score and drafted overseas at considerable expense. A complete list of these members of our war-time staff, numbering 226, without whom the work could not have been carried out, is appended hereto, but in addition



*Dining Room and Lounge, Cairo Club.*



tion there have been about 100 British Other Ranks seconded to our service, a very valuable aid afforded by the Army and R.A.F. to assist us in our work for them. In addition domestic help has been hired from among the many different nationals of the countries where the work has taken us.

At home the staffing problem was less difficult. Some 30,000 men and women have given us their services as voluntary helpers. The work has been heavy and exacting and to them is due our deepest gratitude for all they did for the Service men using our Clubs. Some idea of what their services meant to us can be gathered from the fact that during a four week period in mid-1943 in Great Britain alone 3,729,687 meals were served to Services men and women, while 19,600 beds were occupied during the same period.

### Towards the Future

It would need more space than there is at our disposal to tell of the letters of appreciation we have received from men of His Majesty's Services, as well as from many Commanding Officers. Yet we may perhaps mention a few facts which we feel may carry



*A Toc H 'Set-up' in the Burma Jungle.*

a pleasing significance to our membership. The Central Revenue Committee, still under the Chairmanship of Lord Clarendon, is continuing in existence in order to secure revenue both for Toc H General Fund and, for such time as may be necessary, for Toc H Services Fund. This kind and valuable gesture is being followed by the provincial Revenue Committees.

The Group of Oil Companies, which has afforded us such valuable financial assistance for our war work, has indicated that it will be continued in favour of our peace-time efforts.

The Vice-Chairman of the London Committee of the British War Relief Society until its functions ceased with the end of hostilities, has now joined our Central Revenue Committee.

A Northern Member, to preserve the anonymity upon which he insists, is continuing his most generous support. Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin Jardine, for two years Director of Army Welfare is now, as you know, Hon. Commissioner for Toc H in the Services.

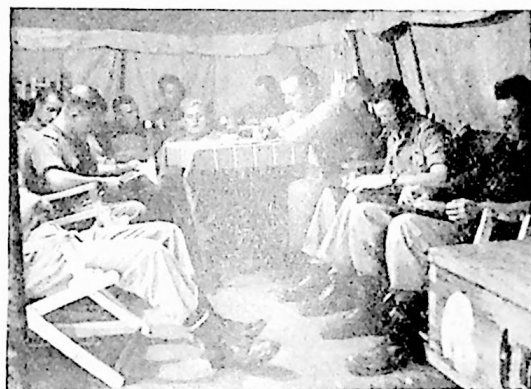
More such instances could be given. They show that Toc H War Services have served both to confirm old friendships and to secure new ones. We hope this has been the experience of the men of H.M. Forces whom Toc H had the honour to serve.

#### The Toc H Services Fund

With the end of hostilities it was obvious that Toc H War Services were at an end. Nevertheless there was still work to be done

at home and abroad wherever, and for as long as, troops would be retained on resettlement or garrison work. A glance at the attached list of Toc H Clubs, Mobiles and Staff will show where this work is, at the request of Army Welfare, still being carried on. It will be observed that the field is extensive; all the way from London to Japan, via B.A.O.R., C.M.F., M.E., India and S.E.A.C. In future these activities will be performed as Toc H Services Work, and will be financed by the Toc H Services Fund, which, with the permission of the War Charities Commissioners, has taken the place of the Toc H War Services Fund. Its purpose has been registered as:—

"To establish, equip and maintain for the benefit of H.M. and Allied Forces and Colonial Police Forces and men of the Merchant Navy, Clubs, Hostels, Canteens, Rest Rooms and other amenities of the nature usually afforded by Toc H and to provide a trained staff for the proper administration of these activities."



*Inside a Toc H 'Mobile' in S.E.A.C.*

The Fund will thus be available to cover the cost of maintenance, as and where necessary, of our work with B.A.O.R. and the existing Toc H Services Clubs in Wendenover, Gibraltar, Malta and Jerusalem, and any other which may be established as a permanency.

Present indications are that by April, 1947, the Toc H Services Clubs and Mobiles in the other late theatres of war, *viz.*, C.M.F., M.E.F., India and S.E.A. Commands, will be no longer required. Toc H will then say "Good-bye and God bless you!" to the troops of H.M. War-time Forces. W.J.L.L.

## Appendix: Toc H Services Clubs and Wardens

### AT HOME

#### 1. CLUBS

The maximum number of Toc H War Services Clubs open at any one time in the British Isles during the war was 297. The following were still open in January, 1946. Service Women's Clubs are marked (w) :—

BAKEWELL, BATH, BEACONSFIELD, BEDFORD (w), BELSTON, BELFAST, BELFAST (w), BIRKENHEAD, BIRMINGHAM, BLACKPOOL, CARDIFF (w), CARLISLE (w), CHICHESTER, COLWYN BAY, CORSHAM, CROMER, DALTON-IN-FURNESS, DERBY (2), DEVONPORT, DORKING, DROITWICH, DUNFERMLINE, EALING, EASTLEIGH, EMSWORTH, EXETER (2), FALKIRK, FARNBOROUGH, FARNBOROUGH (w), GARSTANG, GOSPORT, GRANTHAM (w), GRAVESEND, GREAT YARMOUTH, GREENFORD, GREENOCK, GRIMSBY (w), HAVERFORDWEST, HOLYWOOD, HORNCASTLE, HORNCURCH, HULL, HULLAVINGTON, INVERNESS, KENDAL, KESTON, LARGS, LARNE, LEBURY, LEEDS, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, LIVERPOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH, LOUGHBOROUGH (w), MALMESBURY,

NEWPORT (MON.), NEWPORT (SALOP), NOTTINGHAM, OKEHAMPTON, OTLEY, PERRANPORTH, PERTH, PLYMOUTH (2), POYNTON, PRESTON, READING, REDBRIDGE, REDCAR, RICHMOND (w), ROCHDALE, ROCHESTER, SAFFRON WALDEN, ST. ANNES, SALFORD, SALFORD (w), SALISBURY, SCUNTHORPE, SETTLE, SEVENOAKS, SHEFFIELD, SOUTHSEA, SOUTHSEA (w), SOUTH SHIELDS, STAFFORD (2), STOCKTON-ON-TEES, STOKE-ON-TRENT, STREET, STROUD, TAUNTON, TONBRIDGE, TROWBRIDGE, WAKEFIELD, WALSALL, WATFORD, WEDNESFIELD, WELLINGBOROUGH, WELLINGTON (SALOP.), WELLINGTON (SOM.), WESTMINSTER, WINBORNE, WOLVERHAMPTON, WORKSOP, WORTHING, WROTHAM.

#### 2. WARDENS

In the following list of Wardens of Clubs appointed by Headquarters, those still serving (February, 1946) are marked with an asterisk :

Armitage, Mrs. J.	Farmer, R. A.	Kershaw, Mrs. A.	Price, A. R.
Astill, Mrs.	*Fenton, Miss E.	Lawrie, Major.	Price, Mrs.
Atkinson, Mrs. H. H.	Foster, A.	Lawrie, Mrs.	Price, B. W.
Baron, Barclay.	*Foster, Miss A.	Liesching, Mrs.	Pritchard, Miss D.
Bartholemew, Rev. G. T.	Gardiner, R. M.	Long, W. A. H.	Quehen, Mrs. H. W.
*Bean, A. V.	*Goodrich, D.	*Loram, V. J.	*Ratcliffe, G.
*Bean, Mrs.	Gosling, Mrs.	*Loram, Mrs.	*Ratcliffe, Mrs.
Beddoes, H.	Greenfield, Lt. Col. H.	*McCormick, Miss N.	Rogers, Rev. D.
Betteridge, J. E. H.	Greenfield, Mrs.	McKinney, A. M.	Sawers, R.
Betteridge, Mrs.	Griffin, P. W.	Mansfield, Mrs. E. J.	Sawers, Mrs.
Booth, Miss J. R.	Halsey, Mrs.	Marett, Rev. J. W.	Sawyer, Mrs. L.
Bramall, Mrs. G.	Hart, Mrs. M. S.	Marett, Mrs.	Scott, G. L. S.
Broadbent, Miss B. L.	*Hay, Capt. J. V.	*Martin, A. W.	Scott, Mrs.
Burfield, E.	*Hay, Mrs.	Medhurst, S. T.	Scott, W. V.
Caldwell, I.	Hayes, Mrs.	Miles, C. E.	Sharp, H.
Cheshire, P. E.	Hayward, F. J.	Mitchell, Mrs. A. G.	Stanley, Miss P.
Clark, J. H.	*Hill, Capt. F. W.	Mitchell, Mrs. V.	Stockdale, Dr. G. V.
Cory, H.	*Hill, Mrs. F. W.	Moir, Miss E. J. L.	Tendall, G. F.
David, J. E.	*Hoare, Mrs. L.	*Morgan, Rev. G.	Tendall, Mrs.
David, Mrs.	Hutton, Mrs. M.	*Morgan, Mrs.	Tiley, C. R.
*Davis, Mrs. A. L.	Jackson, W.	Parker, Miss M. D.	Tucker, K. G.
Dodd, H. A.	Jarrett, L. E.	Patrick, P. S.	Tudor, H.
Dodd, Mrs.	Jarrett, Mrs.	*Pickles, A. R.	Tudor, Mrs.
*Domone, F. A. J.	Jones, O. M.	*Polley, Mrs. C.	Tuffley, R. F. S.
*Douglas, Mrs. E.	Jones, P.	Poore, Mrs. N. W.	*Ward, Mrs. N.
Edwards, Mrs. E. R.	*Kerridge, F. A.	Pountney, J. E.	Ware, F.
Evans, R.		Pountney, Mrs.	*Warmington, A. F.

War Services  
Clubs Badge



Worn by Workers  
in Clubs at Home

# OVERSEAS

## I. CLUBS

The following is the list of Services Clubs opened by Toc H Headquarters through its Commissioners in the various theatres of war. It does not include Clubs run by the authorities of Toc H in the Dominions or elsewhere, nor of the Clubs run by Y.M.C.A. - Toc H, working as the Union Defence Force Institutes, in Southern and East Africa, Abyssinia, Egypt and North Africa. These together numbered about 100. Clubs open in February, 1946 are marked with an asterisk.

### 1. North West Europe

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>(a) France (B.E.F., 1940).<br/>LILLE.<br/>ROUEN.<br/><br/>(Several other Clubs were in preparation before enemy attack.)</p> <p>(b) Iceland.<br/>REYKJAVIK.</p> | <p>(c) Belgium (B.L.A.).<br/>*ANTWERP.<br/>BRUSSELS.<br/>DE HAAN.<br/>MALINES.<br/>*POPERINGHE.<br/>(Talbot House, first opened in 1915.)<br/>ROULERS.<br/>UCCLE (Brussels).</p> | <p>(d) Germany (B.A.O.R.).<br/>*BAD SALZUFLEN.<br/>*BERLIN.<br/>*FALLINGBOSTEL.<br/>*GÖTTINGEN.<br/>*HANOVER.<br/>*HERNE.<br/>*LÜBBECKE.<br/>*SOEST.<br/>SUCHTELN.</p> |
|--|--|--|

### 2. Mediterranean

(Established pre-war and still open.)

\*GIBRALTAR.

\*MALTA.

### 3. Central Mediterranean (C.M.F. and B.N.A.F.)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>(a) Italy.<br/>AREZZO.<br/>*BARI.<br/>BARI HOSTEL.<br/>BARI UNITED SERVICES.<br/>*CESANA.<br/>*GENOA.<br/>*GRADISCA.<br/>GRADO.<br/>PERUGIA.<br/>*POLA.<br/>ROVIGO.<br/>SAN SEVERO.</p> | <p>SAN VITO.<br/>SFOZZACOSTA.<br/>TRANI.<br/>*TREVISO.<br/>*TRIESTE.<br/>URBISAGLIA.<br/>*VICENZA.<br/>5 MOBILES attached to—<br/>56 DIVISION.<br/>7 ARMD. BDE.<br/>169 BRIGADE.<br/>ADV. D.A.F. H.Q.<br/>244 WING D.A.F.</p> | <p>(b) North Africa.<br/>ALGIERS.<br/>(Maison Blanche).</p> <p>(c) Greece.<br/>ATHENS.</p> |
|--|---|--|

### 4. Middle East (M.E.F.)

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(a) Egypt.<br/>*ALEXANDRIA.<br/>ATTAKA (Mobile).<br/>*CAIRO.<br/>PADRES HANA, 1 Div. (Mobile).</p> | <p>(b) Palestine.<br/>*JERUSALEM.<br/>*TEL AVIV.</p> | <p>(c) Elsewhere.<br/>ADEN.<br/>BENGHAZI.<br/>SHAIBAH.<br/>TRIPOLI (local unit).</p> |
|---|--|--|

### 5. India and S.E.A.C.

(B.O.R.) = for British troops; (I.O.R.) = for Indian troops; (L) = run by local Toc H unit.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>(a) India.<br/>*AVADI I (B.O.R.).<br/>*AVADI II (I.O.R.).<br/>*CALCUTTA.<br/>CHIRINGA, Arakan.<br/>*COCANADA.<br/>*COCHIN.<br/>COIMBATORE (L).<br/>DEHRA DUN.<br/>*DEOLALI.<br/>DIGBOI.<br/>ELEPHANT POINT, Arakan.<br/>GUMMINIPUNDI (I.O.R.).</p> | <p>IMPHAL ('Elephant Arms').<br/>JUNGLE TRAINING BDE.<br/>*KALYAN.<br/>KOTAGIRI.<br/>*LAHORE.<br/>*MADRAS.<br/>NETHERHAT, Ranchi.<br/>PASHAN, Poona.<br/>SECUNDERABAD.<br/>SHILLONG.<br/>VIZAGAPATAM I (B.O.R.).<br/>VIZAGAPATAM II (I.O.R.).</p> | <p>(b) Burma.<br/>AKYAB.<br/>*KALAW.<br/>KALEWA.<br/>KHASI.<br/>KYANKPYU.<br/>MAUNGDAW.<br/>MAYMYO.<br/>*MEIKTILA.<br/>*RANGOON.<br/>*TOUNGOO.<br/>M.F.T.U.'s at—<br/>NHILA.</p> |
|---|---|--|

- REDWINBYN.  
TEKNAF.  
\*17 INDIAN DIV. (Amherst).  
\*82 WEST AFRICAN DIV. (Promo).  
MOBILES WITH DIVS.—  
2 DIVISION.  
5 DIVISION.  
7 DIVISION.  
19 DIVISION.  
25 DIVISION.  
26 DIVISION.  
36 DIVISION.  
75 RECEPTION CAMP.  
34 CORPS.
- (c) *Siama*.  
\*BANGKOK.  
\*7 INDIAN DIV.
- (d) *Malaya*.  
\*CAMERON HIGHLANDS (2).  
\*IPOH.  
\*LUMUT.  
\*PORT DICKSON.  
\*SINGAPORE.  
TAPAH (I.O.R.).  
4 MP. BRIGADE (Mobile).
- (e) *Java*.  
\*5 INDIAN DIV.
- (f) *Sumatra*.  
\*MEDAN (26 Indian Div.).  
\*PADANG (26 Indian Div.).
- (g) *China*.  
\*KOWLOON.
- (h) *Japan*.  
\*KURE.

## 2. STAFF

The following list of *Toc H War Services* staff overseas is grouped as far as possible under the theatre of war in which they served. Many of them served at home as well as overseas, and some in more Commands than one abroad; they are here shown in the Command in which they are now serving or last served. The names of those still serving are marked with an asterisk.

(M) = Mentioned in Despatches.

(P) = taken Prisoner of War.

(D) = Died.

### 1. North West Europe

- (a) *France (B.E.F., 1940)*.  
Bonham-Carter, Lt. Col. B. H. (P).  
Bramall, G.  
Calkin, R. R., O.B.E. (P).  
Dakin, Rev. B.  
Hamilton, Major G. M.  
Jackson, Warwick, B.E.M.  
Leonard, Rev. M. P. G., D.S.O.  
McPherson, N.  
Pilcher, H. R. (P).  
Staton, R. H. (P).  
Williams, Rev. Austen (P).
- (b) *Iceland*.  
Churcher, A. G.  
Jackson, Warwick.
- (c) *Belgium (B.L.A. and B.A.O.R.)*.  
\*Deprez, R. B. A. G.  
\*Deprez, Mmc.  
\*Duncan, L. O.  
\*Duncan, Mrs.  
Herron, Rev. S.  
Mollond, A.  
Pett, J. F. E.
- (d) *Germany (B.A.O.R.)*.  
Edgar, A. C., M.C.  
(Commissioner).  
\*Webb, Rev. P. W.  
(Commissioner).  
\*Ashton, H.  
\*Backhouse, H. G.  
\*Bourhill, Miss M.  
Chittenden, Major C. C.  
\*Christie, Miss D.  
\*Clarke, R. H.  
\*Crick, A. R. B.  
\*Crick, Mrs.  
Crosse, Lt. Col., D.S.O.  
Denys, J.  
\*Dobbs, P. J.  
\*Gray, G. W.  
Hackney, Miss L. M.  
\*Hatt, Miss H.  
James, Miss D. I.  
\*Jones, Miss P. M.  
Lambert, Rev. S.  
\*McCardle, R. F.
- \*Martin, V. C.  
\*Martin, Mrs. D. S.  
\*Martin-Walsh, Mrs. G.  
\*Maun, J. H. A.  
\*Mayne, R. A. H.  
\*Mercer, Mrs. P. M.  
Miles, B. F.  
\*Miller, Mrs. M. D.  
\*Morland, H. M.  
\*Mortimer, Miss E. R.  
\*Murray, Mrs. E. M.  
\*Oakey, Mrs. M. N.  
Orr, D. W.  
\*Perkins, Miss E.  
\*Pote, Miss J. E.  
\*Regan, E. G.  
\*Robinson, W. C.  
\*Sanderson, F. P.  
Thackston, A. G.  
Tennant, Rev. A. F.  
\*Wheatley, R. L.  
\*Woodrow, Mrs. E.  
\*Worster, Miss K. M.

### 2. Mediterranean

- \*Allen, J.  
\*Allen, Mrs.
- Fraser, Miss  
Grose, R. H.
- \*Lambert, Maj-Gen. H. R., C.B.E.  
\*Lambert, Mrs. R. N. S.

### 3. Central Mediterranean (C.M.F. and B.N.A.F.)

- \*Chesworth, F. G.  
(Commissioner).  
Dunnnett, H. C. (M).  
(Commissioner).  
Johnston, A., M.B.E.  
(Commissioner).  
Mallett, J.  
(Commissioner).  
\*Baldwin, Miss E. G.  
Belloc Lowndes, F. C.  
Biggs, Miss G. M.  
\*Borrett, J. A. H.  
Boyle, J.
- \*Brown, W. B.  
\*Burbidge, Miss G. M.  
\*Chesworth, Mrs. D.  
Chisholm, Major D. K.  
Chisholm, Mrs.  
Cotton, Miss G. M.  
Crozier, Miss M.  
Davis, E.  
Dunnnett, Mrs. E.  
Ellison, Major G. M.  
Fellows, F. N. L.  
\*Findlow, O. L. C.  
Gallagher, A. R.
- Gott, Mrs. D.  
Griffith, G. A. M.  
Halsey, Mrs. L.  
Howard, L. R.  
\*Huntley, Miss R. I.  
Lewis, E. M.  
Miles, C. E.  
Mitchell, L. W.  
\*Newlands, H.  
\*Newlands, Mrs. F.  
\*Paull-James, I. R.  
Poole, F. R.  
Rambert, M. P. A.

\*Riley, Major J. H.  
\*Stanton, Lt. Cmdr. H. G.

Seaton-Elliott, S. A.  
\*Taylor, Miss W. G.  
Toole, B.

Wates, Mrs. K. M.  
\*White, P. N.

#### 4. Middle East (M.E.F.)

\*Dines, R., M.B.E.  
(Commissioner).  
Turvey, Gordon.  
(Commissioner).  
\*Williams, L. M.  
(Commissioner).  
\*Charman, R. S.  
\*Coleman-Cross, G. F.  
Craney, C. R.

Davies, Rev. R.  
Fletcher, C.  
Foley, Cmdr. A. J.  
Foley, Mrs. E. V.  
\*Gould, Mrs. J.  
Green, R. G.  
Greenacre, D. J.  
Lewis, T. C. S.  
\*Lilley, H. L.

Lowe, R.  
Phillips, E. F.  
\*Rennison, D. A.  
\*Starbuck, C. A.  
\*Starbuck, Mrs. A. L.  
\*Stevens, F. N.  
Turvey, Mrs. S. (D).  
\*Williams, Mrs. D.

#### 5. India and S.E.A.C. (A.L.F.S.E.A.)

(a) *India and Burma.*  
\*Callf, Major J., M.C.  
(Commissioner).

\*Arnold, W. R.  
\*Atkins, Lt. Col. G. W., M.C.  
\*Avery, A. V.  
Barracrough, G. H.  
\*Bedwell, W. L.  
\*Bell, Miss H.  
Bennett, G.  
\*Bliss, Rev. R.  
Bocker, A. C.  
Bocker, Mrs.  
\*Brightman, Rev. J. R.  
Bull, A. C. P.  
\*Callf, Mrs. M.  
\*Churchill, W.  
\*Coleman, R.  
Corlett, Mrs. M.  
\*Currie, N.  
\*Davis, B. A.  
Duke, L.  
\*Eley, W. J.  
\*Evans, J. R.  
\*Fieldhouse, Mrs. D.  
Garment, G. S.  
\*Gibb, W. L.  
Grigsby, B. H.  
Habberton, B. W.  
\*Hampton, J.  
Hancox, S. E.  
\*Hands, P. T.  
\*Hedden, A. S.  
\*Huggett, V. H.  
\*Jalal Din, Subedar.  
\*Khuda Baksh, Subedar.

\*Kirpa Singh, Hon. Lieut. (b) *Siam.*

Lechler, Miss D. W.  
\*Littlewood, R. H.  
\*McBride, A.  
\*Macdonald Murray, H.  
\*Mangan Singh, Subedar.  
\*Mason, E. L.  
\*Measures, G. H.  
Ord, J. H.  
\*Phillips, F.  
\*Roberts, Rev. D.  
Robinson, S. M.  
\*Russen, R.  
\*Rutton, Miss May.  
\*Satchwell, W. H.  
\*Scarfe, L.  
\*Scott, R. A.  
Sheridan, C. A.  
Singer, M. M.  
\*Siri Ram, Jemadar.  
\*Sitaraswami, Subedar.  
\*Spanton, E.  
Stein, G. L. H.  
\*Stevens, J.  
\*Stokes, A. C.  
\*Strongman, Miss J.  
Tattersall, F. E.  
\*Taylor, A.  
Thomas, Rev. D. F.  
\*Thompson, E.  
\*Thomson, R. P.  
\*Vaughan, Mrs. E.  
\*Watson, Rev. R. L.  
\*Westbrook, G.  
\*Wolstenholme, Mrs. A.

\*Gutteridge, R. H. M.  
\*Thorpe, Rev. A.

(c) *Malaya.*

\*Cowling, A. M., M.B.E. (M)  
(Commissioner).  
\*Cowling, Mrs. R. (Hon. Secretary).  
\*Baird Kerr, Miss F.  
\*Crees, A. B.  
\*Eagar, Rev. A. E.  
\*Hoare, A. B.  
\*Husband, A. B.  
\*Leake, Miss B.  
\*Money, H. R.  
\*Pfeiffer, G.  
\*Preston, E. R.  
\*Purdy, G. R.  
\*Servante, A. W. (M).

(d) *Java.*

\*Camber John, W.  
\*Wilson, R. L.

(e) *Sumatra.*

\*Russell, J.  
\*White, J.

(f) *China.*

\*Davis, W. E.  
\*Stevens, J. R.  
\*Stevens, Mrs. J.

(g) *Japan.*

\*Ackroyd, S.  
\*Field, F. T.

#### A Note on Honours

The distribution of Honours is notoriously a difficult matter. In the higher Orders promotion can be taken as a matter of routine and need not concern us. The due reward of faithful work among more obscure citizens is much more difficult, and there are many among the names in the list above to whom their fellow-workers would vote the highest recognition for modest, unceasing, self-sacrificing service during the war years. As it is, we all rejoice that the work of Toc H as a whole in the war has been recognised by the decoration of 'Lako,' as Hon. Administrator, and Rex Calkin, as General Secretary, with the O.B.E. Our service in various theatres overseas is recognised by the decoration of some hard-working Commissioners—the award of the M.B.E. to Dicky Dines (Middle East), Angus Johnston (C.M.F.) and Alan Cowling (India and S.E.A.C.) and the Mention in Despatches of Alan Cowling and of Howard Dunnett (C.M.F.). The outstanding and long service of Arthur Servante in Burma and S.E.A.C. brought him a Mention in Despatches and a personal note from the General: "Will you please accept the enclosed oakleaves with my heartiest congratulations and thanks for your distinguished services to the Division."

## WHAT DO READERS WANT?

THE TOC H JOURNAL reached its twenty-first birthday two years ago. Since its first number it has contained nearly 10,000 pages and, as the Editor has roughly reckoned, some 5,500,000 words: how many of these he has written himself he blushes to remember! These pages and words have covered, if anyone cares to examine them, an immense variety of subjects in Heaven and earth—for it is hard to discover a subject which does not somehow concern Toc H. The Editor has always reckoned an issue a failure when it does not call forth some reaction, unfavourable or otherwise. In fact the kicks and the ha'pence have both been liberally bestowed, and again and again, when concerned with the same subject, have tended to cancel each other out.

Any reader, on reflection, will guess that it is not easy in an individual number, or even an annual volume, of the JOURNAL to cater for every taste and satisfy every enquirer. For the JOURNAL has to serve both as a news-sheet and as a magazine—that is, to teach, to inspire and entertain as well as to record; to be a family forum and an information bureau for total strangers—that is to cater for a man who has been in the family for twenty years and also for a soldier in India or a lady in Wales who has never heard of it before; and, within the family, to interest men in Buenos Aires or Brisbane as well as men in Belfast and Bristol. This is a teasing problem, which can never be fully solved in a few pages a month.

### A Correspondence

Without further argument or excuse, the Editor herewith prints a correspondence (typical of many such in past years) between a member and himself; it is followed by a concrete result.

#### FROM THE DISTRICT SECRETARY.

DEAR EDITOR,

At the last meeting of the Erewash District Team it was unanimously decided that we should express to you our feeling that the best use, by way of articles and information, is not being made of the TOC H JOURNAL.

Great difficulties have had to be surmounted during the War years as we fully appreciate, but

we feel now that the JOURNAL should become a more live and intimate thing, with less articles on ethereal matters and more on Unit and District activities, as well as their ideas, thoughts and plans. Many men are now returning from the Forces with original and revolutionary ideas, some good and some equally bad, but they are returning with an enthusiasm that few of the old stagers can pretend to equal. These ideas, and any original matters of service carried out, could well be ventilated through the JOURNAL, so that units in our District would know what units in the North and South are doing, and are planning to do. By such a course, more unified action could be taken and considerably more public opinion influenced.

In pre-war years each Area was given, perhaps once a year, an opportunity to report briefly on its activities, but these were often reports on things dead and gone, and few were of any real constructive help. We think that Units and Districts should now be encouraged to submit contributions to the JOURNAL on matters which are vital, constructive, and of help to humanity in general, for Heaven knows humanity will still be in need of very much help in spite of the many schemes of welfare proposed by the Government and Local Authorities.

We think and hope that some of our present day problems inside the movement will disappear when we once again have full time staff available, but even then we believe that the JOURNAL can help very considerably in this way.

We should be glad to have your opinion.

Yours sincerely,

T. H. NELSON,

*Erewash District Secretary.*

#### FROM THE EDITOR.

DEAR NELSON,

Thank you for your letter expressing your District Team's feeling about the JOURNAL.

I am always very conscious that the JOURNAL is not all that it might be. One of our war-time difficulties, which is likely to continue for an indefinite period, is, of course, the severe paper rationing. We can only just manage sixteen pages, which, if you cut out the cover and frontispiece, means fourteen pages of reading-matter. At the same time we have to restrict our circulation a great deal. (*This situation is now beginning gradually to improve.—ED.*)

We have been trying lately, through articles by Herbert Leggate and others, to help new units and new members to get at the real principles of Toc H, but I admit that we have given very little space to news from units at home, though a good deal to war-work in various parts of the world.

The news of units has always been a real difficulty. In the early years of the JOURNAL, in the 1920's, units were allowed almost unrestricted space to report their doings. The result, of course, was a description of jobs and meetings which were all very much alike and the mention of names which meant nothing to those outside their own locality.

In an Area or District *News-Sheet* these details may be of great interest to those readers who know the units and the people concerned, but, as the JOURNAL goes all over the world, it is difficult to get a member in New Zealand to be thrilled about a Guest Night in Bradford or Hospital Visiting in Cornwall.

I then tried the plan of getting a correspondent in each Area to give a report on the outstanding events in his Area. This was done first of all quarterly and then, as more people came into the scheme, half yearly, by each Area. The result on the whole was, most people felt, extremely dull because it takes a really practised journalist to give other people a living picture of what may have been a very exciting meeting or job to those who took part at the time. I still receive a number of reports from units about their doings, but they are scarcely ever outstanding in any way; in fact, if you change the name of the unit, they might almost have been anywhere. I do not think such reports would help other members very much.

If your District Team can suggest any means by which we can get real 'hot' news from units or Districts I should immensely like to try it. Several times in the past I have appealed in the JOURNAL for such news to be sent, but without any tangible result. I absolutely agree with you that some of the men returning may have quite new ideas about Toc H which we should all like to know about. The difficulty is to get them to write them down. We are not at all afraid of revolutionary ideas, but the revolutionaries have so far failed to express them. So I say "Up the Reds!", and if you can help about this I shall be very grateful.

Obviously, the space for unit news has to be restricted. It would be quite easy to fill every number of the JOURNAL with paragraphs of news

about unit activities from the newspaper cuttings which reach us in bundles every few days here, but I think the result of that would just be a very dull parish magazine. The difficulty has always been to make the JOURNAL both a newspaper and an organ for spreading ideas about Toc H and teaching its principles. One cannot say everything, every month, for everybody, as some members apparently think when they write to say there is nothing about Marks, or about this or that, in the current number. If you take the whole year's volume you will find that a great many aspects of Toc H are covered. I admit that they could be covered in a much more lively way if we could find much more lively writers, so get some of your members to sit down and do this if you can. I will certainly make an appeal in the JOURNAL, again for members who have new ideas to send them in. (*I make it herewith.*—Ed.)

Yours sincerely,  
BARCLAY BARON.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR EDITOR.

... We appreciate your remarks, and realise the difficulties in getting men to put their thoughts on paper. The matter has been fully discussed throughout our District, and has been accepted as a challenge to our men to submit live contributions to the JOURNAL, and we believe some will take up the challenge, and we hope they will be worthy of publication.

In the meantime, however, we wish to suggest that our letter and your reply be published in the JOURNAL at the earliest opportunity in order to make units throughout the country realise that if the JOURNAL is unsatisfactory the remedy lies with them. It may thus be a challenge to all, and may bring forth good fruit.

Yours sincerely,  
J. H. NELSON.

*A week or two later the Pilot of Long Eaton Branch, in the Erewash District, wrote to the Editor: "Your reply (to the District Secretary) was read to our Branch, and regarded as a challenge which was accepted by one or two members. I enclose herewith, without comment, a contribution submitted by one of our oldest members, HARRY CLARKE, who has given considerable thought to the matter..." The Editor has pleasure in printing the article (its sub-title is 'A Frank Disquisition') herewith.*

## New Ideas—are there any?

ONE of our members returned from the Forces, a bright lad and one thought very highly of, was given a few minutes at a recent 'grouse' night and delivered himself of the following:—"he had given much thought to the movement and its future during his years away, he would return to it on demob. full of beans and vim and ready to participate in a world-shaking crusade, but already had found that (1) no crusade was in being and (2) no crusade was

contemplated." He was disappointed and, as he put it, felt up against a brick wall.

Now this, as members of some years standing will recognise, is a phase many of us have gone through when the first fires of enthusiasm have died a little. Some find it difficult to see in which way their path lies, but this sense of frustration is very real and definitely harmful to the movement. Many excellent fellows have slipped away feeling they have been cheated of something, as

perhaps they have. Certainly they could find nothing to replace the grand and glorious initial fervour.

What are we offering to-day? What can we offer?

For 20 years we have had great potentialities. Toc H, with its ideals, its way of life, its keen members, its staff, should, we believe, and could, have made its lasting mark in the world in a very different fashion. Now we are wondering why.

Flags—and what then?

I asked a friend the other day, purely as an experiment, what he knew and thought of Toc H. After only a moment's reflection he described us as "a bunch of chaps who appear to derive pleasure and satisfaction from doing good deeds and selling flags."

Now do we admit that to be a fair description of a movement such as ours? Of course we don't, but we have to admit that a large section of the general public could be forgiven for so thinking. For fourteen years our Branch has done much good work of a widely varying character in this district; our annual job summary was a most impressive document. But *didn't* we keep it dark! And does not this suggest that idea No. 1 could be some form of positive propaganda?

My friend mentioned flag-selling, raising money. This, I have to say, has become a sore point in the Branch. So much of it has been done in recent years that members are beginning to protest and are trying to refuse to be regarded any longer as money-raisers. It is contended, perhaps with some justification, that it is difficult to reconcile this activity with any of Toc H principles and teachings.

Anyway, here we are, and probably there *you* are, desperately anxious to do something about the state of affairs to-day, and what is there we can do? Sell more flags? Squeeze more money from the good people who have done and given so much? This, of course, sounds ridiculous and unfair, but there is truth in it.

"What can we do?" is a heartfelt cry that must be coming from every decent man in the country, if not the world.

## Wanted—a Lead

Can we get a lead from the Churches? We can not. All the various denominations with their colossal funds, their organisation, their staffs, appear to be innocuous and impotent. Ask your parson to explain, after 2,000 years of Christianity, the appalling increase in crime of every description, of every form of sin and vice, of greed and selfishness, and he'll probably give you a feeble "it's the war"—which is sheer poppycock. War never yet put sin into the hearts and minds of people, it simply allows license for it to be indulged.

Do we get a lead from our overworked staff? Unfortunately, no, not yet. They come along and we are delighted to see them, estimable men (and women), brilliant talkers. They raise us to the stars in magnificent style and then leave us with nothing at all we can hang on to. Will the staff please note that in addition to rhetoric and pep we sometimes do require an understanding of our problems.

And what are the authorities doing about the present state of affairs? The obvious, naturally. They propose to increase the standing Army, Navy and Air Force, to double the Police force, to enlarge the prison accommodation in readiness for the criminals they know they'll catch. They are preparing to match brutishness with ruthless strength, to meet cunning and guile with equal guile, and we, lovers of peace and kindness and gentleness, are forced to admit that there is now no alternative, that fear must, for a time at least, be the only weapon—fear of punishment so drastic that the evildoer must eventually ponder and hold his hand.

A significant and sobering thought here is that the authorities never, whatever the degree of urgency of a social problem, appeal to Toc H or its kindred organisations for assistance. What a kick we should get if they did? But they don't. Either they would lose face asking for help, or our help is not worth the asking. I repeat, it is a sobering thought.

And when this phase is over, which will be soon please God, what then?—and back we come to where we started.

Has anyone an *idea* we can nail our banners to and work ourselves to the bone for? I haven't, but I should be very happy indeed if this effort were to provoke one, and it may at that.

In the meantime let us put our houses in order against the great day. Let us aim at the happiest of atmospheres at our meetings, make them occasions to which our men and

visitors will gladly return. Let us endeavour to spread in every possible way, but chiefly by example, the positive fact that the Toc H way of life is a certain way of ensuring that peace, kindness and understanding, selflessness and thought for others which every sane man and woman drawing breath to-day must in their hearts desire above everything else.

HARRY CLARKE.

#### NOTE.

*The Editor invites comments on the whole subject or any points in it, and answers either, or both, to his question "What do readers want?" and Harry Clarke's "New ideas—are there any?" Eager writers are reminded that the JOURNAL can only print fourteen pages of reading matter!*

## CALLING ALL NATIONS

A NEW YEAR'S party on January 8 anticipated the Assembly of UNO. The London International Circle of Toc H were the hosts, and there ought, by rights, to have been the flags of fifteen nations flying in the rain outside the Toc H centre in Greek Street, Soho. For the guests, over a hundred in number, came from Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Iraq, Italy, Malaya, West Africa and the West Indies. Alphabetical order, you will observe—no politics, no pack drill. And there were no politics that night, for Barkis, welcoming the guests, said that all problems (and many of those present had crushing ones to face) were left outside the door and everyone was to regard this as a children's party, pure and simple. Arthur Foster then took command of the programme, which turned out to be pure enjoyment and far simpler than looked, at first sight, likely. When you saw a very solemn Czech lawyer feeding a French girl on the verge of hysterics, with teaspoonfuls of water out of a cup, in competition with an African and a Dutch girl; or a German girl (just arrived in England after two years in a concentration camp, her family all murdered) laughing aloud at an Indian's attempt to draw a Giant Sloth, which no man living has seen, you knew that all the ice was broken. Game succeeded game; talk went on in all corners,

with smiles even among the saddest stories; a buffet supper which might have outraged Sir Ben Smith rallied the whole company in a mood for the parting event—the barbarous Northern rite of *Auld Lang Syne*.

This party was no isolated event, but a light-hearted interlude in a serious and successful programme which this International Circle of Toc H has been carrying on for several years. Every fortnight they have been playing host to guests from all over the world, many of them in the uniforms of the Allied Nations training on British soil, others elderly refugees from the tyranny which had overwhelmed their homes and families. There had been a long series of talks by men and women of many nationalities, and some lovely evenings of music. The programme since the New Year party gives a fair taste of it, thus:—

January 22, a talk on The League of Coloured Peoples, by a member of it; February 12, "A social evening with colour"—to follow that up; February 26, "Iraq," a talk by the Military Attaché of Iraq (a Colonel, who was in uniform at the Party); March 12, a Yugoslav musical evening with native talent; March 26, "Norway," a talk by a British Naval Officer with personal experience; April 9, "Brazil," a talk by a speaker from the Anglo-Brazilian Society; April 23, a social evening with Brazilian friends.

And so forward, every second and fourth Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., at the Toc H Centre, 1, Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1. (Refreshments begin at 7, and everyone, member or otherwise is very welcome. B.B.

# WHERE TOC H MEETS

*A Memorandum from the PROPERTIES SUB-COMMITTEE of the Central Executive.*

THE problem of finding a suitable home for Toc H has arisen more acutely than ever before and, while the solution to each Branch's difficulties must remain with the Branch, the following notes are issued as a guide to those who are faced with this problem.

## The 'Home' of the Unit

The first requisite is that it should be homely, its appearance inviting, its atmosphere welcoming. This implies that the members should be at liberty to have full use of the premises and should not be someone else's lodgers or, worse still, meet in a public institution which the Branch is allowed to use only one evening a week. Homeliness is brought about, not by the provision of luxurious comfort, but by the simplicity and character of surroundings which have been achieved by the members' own efforts as a team. Their own furniture, crockery, books, pictures, notices, even flowers, within their own work of paint, wallpaper and decoration, will combine to transform a bare, inhospitable place into a bright, homely rendezvous, where even strangers will at once feel at their ease and look forward to coming again.

The second requisite is the members' own sense of host-ship, the atmosphere induced by the spirit of hospitality and aided by the material surroundings.

The position of the meeting-place is of less importance, provided it is reasonably accessible from members' own homes and from some 'bus or rail route. (There are overseas Branches whose members live fifty and more miles from any railway and only see a tram or 'bus after a long journey to the nearest city; we do not forget them.) Its whereabouts may need to be indicated by direction-signs, attractive in themselves and posted or hung in obvious places that contravene no bye-laws. Over its entrance may hang a sign of wood and paint, of wrought iron, or of other material, well-designed to suit its surroundings and illuminated on winter evenings.

If there is a garden, courtyard, pathway or any other externals, even only window-boxes and a door, let them be clean, bright and attractive. In the windows there may be pelmets, transparencies or glass plates, which serve to show passers-by when the group is keeping open-house, that here is a place "open not to him that hath a name but to him that hath a need."

## Making it known

For the traveller, be he member or stranger, a display-card that catches his eye may be the means of turning a dull evening into a memorable experience. For the lonely fellow it may mean enduring friendship. Some simple notice, printed or typed, or written on a printed card, possibly with a sketch-map, announcing the place, day, and time of weekly meeting, with an address for enquiries at other times, may be posted in hotels, boarding houses and lodgings where the proprietors are friendly. Bank-managers, shopkeepers and publicans may show equal understanding. Clubs of all descriptions, sports grounds, assembly rooms, and **cinemas** may bear investigation, as may railway station platforms, waiting rooms, lifts, coach-stations, and all other places where people stand or sit and wait. Recognition is given to Toc H by the Navy, Army and Air Force, and by some shipping-lines and industrial concerns. Public buildings, such as town halls, Public libraries, Information Centres, labour exchanges, post offices, and police stations should not be overlooked, but notices may not be accepted owing to local regulations. But, wherever they are placed, the group must be prepared to take the consequences, that is, to welcome all sorts and conditions of men on any and every occasion. And to some men, be it remembered, any form of general publicity is suspect, so that those who first respond to it may be mainly the other men who are out for what they can get. To them the members of the Branch may be able to show in due time that they are in for what they can give.

## Rules about Property

Ownership of one's own home is exercising the minds of Branches in view of the present difficulties of obtaining accommodation of any kind, suitable or merely make-shift, but there are certain points which should be borne in mind when considering this alternative to rental.

*The purchase of property* for use by Branches has generally carried with it many problems affecting the Branch itself and also the finances of Toc H generally. Toc H should be mobile and this is often prevented by ownership of premises which usually means anchorage to one spot, whatever developments may occur in surrounding districts; problems of management and upkeep may arise which take up the time and energies of members and prevent the Branch from fulfilling its real function.

For these reasons the Central Executive strongly recommends that Branches should *rent rather than purchase* premises and wishes to draw attention to a Regulation published in 1931 and still holding good, which reads as follows:—

"(1) No Branch or Group and no committee of Toc H except the Central Executive or a committee expressly authorised by them has any power to pledge the credit of Toc H Incorporated. (No Committee other than the Central Executive has, in fact, been so authorised.)

(2) In particular no Branch or Group of Toc H and no members of Toc H acting on behalf of any Branch or Group have any authority to purchase in the name of Toc H or to use the name of Toc H in any way in connection with the purchase of any land or buildings, whether any part of the purchase price remains on mortgage or not, or to borrow money for or towards the purchase of any land or buildings from any person whatsoever, or to enter into any lease or any land or buildings for a period exceeding a year *unless* they have previously obtained, through the Area Secretary, or, if there be no

Area Secretary, through Headquarters, a certificate signed by the Administrator that the purchase, or borrowing, or the lease has been sanctioned by the Central Executive, or by a committee authorised to give such sanction."

In practice purchase of property in the name of Toc H can *only be effected by the Central Executive*. The purchase of Branch premises after sanction has been given therefore involves a conveyance to Toc H Incorporated free of charge and without conditions.

*No appeal for funds* for the purchase of premises may be made without obtaining the consent of the Central Executive.

In the event of special exceptions to these general rules, the Central Executive will require *a recommendation from the Area Executive* concerned and will obtain a report, together with plans of existing buildings and extensions or alterations or of proposed new buildings before it will give the necessary instructions.

*Alterations to property* owned by Toc H may not be undertaken without the approval of the Central Executive whether or not the cost is to be met locally.

In exercising its functions in connection with this difficult problem, the Central Executive will refer proposals to a Properties Committee appointed for this purpose.

The Central Executive, in issuing these notes and instructions, has in mind the fact that certain units, having entered into arrangements of the kind referred to in the Regulation quoted above, have already caused serious embarrassment and loss, and the Executive requests all Area Executives, all local Executive Committees overseas, and all members of the staff to do all they can to secure that these instructions are known and complied with throughout Toc H.

## The Post-war use of Services Clubs

Some months ago the SERVICES CLUBS COMMITTEE sought the opinion of the Central Executive about the future policy for Services Clubs. Many enquiries were being received from units at home asking whether Clubs would be continued in the post-war years, and it was felt that an authoritative decision was needed. After full consideration the Central Executive recorded the following:—

**POST-WAR SERVICES WORK.** *At the request of the Services Clubs Committee, the Executive discussed the policy of establishing permanent Clubs for civilian and Services use in peace-time. It was agreed that, with a few exceptions, mainly overseas, it was not desirable to attempt to organise such work from the centre. If needs existed in various parts of the country, they would constitute the concern of the local unit.*

This means that any unit considering the establishment of such a Club should consult with its Area Staff and Executive before proceeding.